

[THURSDAY, October 4, 1770.]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 16th of Aug. 1770.  
Flour at 18s. 6d. per Ct.  
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb  
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	61. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	461. 0d.
Flour—	18s. 6d.	Pork	83s. 0d.
Brown Bread	17s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
Well-India Rum	3s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	3s. 6d.
New-England ditto	2s. 4d.	Chocol. per Dos.	10s. 0d.
Refined Sugar	51s. 0d.	Bees Wax	11. 0d.
Single refined ditto	2s. 2d.	Nut Wood	29s. 0d.
Molasses	1s. 0d.	Oak ditto	17s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age	High- Water.	H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY	9	after 6	17 before 6
FRIDAY	16	10	6 18
SATURDAY	17	11	6 19
SUNDAY	18	11	6 21
MONDAY	19	12	6 22
TUESDAY	20	1	6 24
WEDNESDAY	21	2	6 25

Days 11 Hours 18 Minutes the 4th.

The following Account, relating to the Death of the Rev. Mr. Smith, which is inserted at the Desire of some of his Friends, has been postponed for some Weeks past, in order to collect as many Circumstances as possible relating to that unhappy Affair, and to have them properly authenticated.

WE have received the following further account of the circumstances attending the unfortunate death of the Rev. Mr. Charles Jeffery Smith, on Friday the 10th of August, mentioned in the New-York Journal of the 16th, viz. That having mentioned his design of going out to shoot some birds to be dressed for dinner,\* and having performed his family devotion as usual, he desired Mrs. Smith to hasten breakfast, that he might not be too late. And after having prepared his gun and ammunition, powder, bird shot, &c. and breakfasted, he filled his pipe, and while he was smoking, took a turn in the garden, where Mrs. Smith met him, and after a short space he took notice that it was time to go, they came in together, he took his gun, &c. and immediately went out, which was about 9 o'clock in the morning. Sometime in the forenoon he was met by Capt. Strong, a neighbour, whose lands lie contiguous to those of Mr. Smith, who was then putting up the rail of a fence, (which it seems divides the lands) and on seeing Capt. Strong, told him the fence being poor, he was apprehensive his creatures would break into his grounds, and injure the corn, which Captain Strong promising to prevent, Mr. Smith told him he was going down to the shore in order to shoot snipes, they parted, Mr. Smith went towards a wood, thro' which he was to pass, and Mr. Strong towards his own house, where, before he arrived he heard from the wood, the report of a gun, which must have been that which put an end to Mr. Smith's life, no other having been heard that morning in the neighbourhood. Capt. Strong on hearing the gun, concluded that it could not have been fired by Mr. Smith, as the distance was such that he could not in the time have got to the place, unless he had run. Mr. Smith not returning to dinner, Mrs. Smith grew uneasy, but reflecting that perhaps disappointed of his game he might have dined with some neighbour, she rested tolerably composed till night, when being much alarmed with the apprehension of some accident,† she sent a servant on horseback in search of him: The servant after some time found him dead in the wood, and carried the fatal news to Mrs. Smith. He was left untouched till viewed by the neighbours and jury, who assembled as soon as possible. They found him lying on his back, shot in the breast, his bosom open, his shirt gathered in a kind of bunch over the wound, so as to cover it, and a tent in the bosom of the shirt; his left hand bloody and raised to the left side of his face, his forehead a little stained with blood, which seemed to be the print of the fingers of his left hand, his right hand somewhat raised and extended, the gun stick with the small end upwards lying across his arm. His hat was on his head; the butt of the gun lay nearly before him, and the muzzle thrown off pointing to the left; there seem'd to be a print in the ground where it is supposed the butt of the gun stood when discharged, and the print of his heels where he stood

\* This he mention'd overnight, adding with an air of pleasant-ry, to Mr. Smith, "if you will not let them be spoil'd as the 'left were?' alluring to an accident of that kind that had hap-pen'd when she was from home.

† Her apprehensions not only arose from his extraordinary stay; sufficient of it self to alarm her, but from having heard that there was a crazy distracted man wandering about in the neighbourhood, who she fear'd if he had met with Mr. Smith, might have done him some mischief. She expressed this fear to Mr. Smith before he went out, and he replied there was no danger from a single man, that if any violence should be offered him, he was arm'd with his gun, and should be justified both by the Laws of God and Man, in defending himself.

at the time; and just over him, near the height of a man's shoulders grew horizontally a small tree, against which it was supposed he lean'd his back, when the gun went off, tho' his hat not being off, in the position in which he lay, is a circumstance somewhat contradictory to that supposition. These are the whole of the circumstances relating to this unhappy affair, from which various conclusions have been formed by different persons. A remarkably serious turn of mind and deportment, together with a backwardness of speech, occasion'd by an impediment, to which he was sometimes subject, gave rise in the neighbourhood, to a suspicion that he laboured under a melancholy disorder,—and as he had for some time before been transferring a considerable part of his property to Virginia, where he had made a valuable purchase; the suspicion was heighten'd, upon a supposition, that he had involv'd his estate in debt, and sunk his fortune; and after his death a report prevail'd that this had thrown him into melancholy, and driven him to seek his own destruction. This supposition was so prevalent, that upon the news of his death, before his body was seen, or the circumstances known, it was by some suspected, that he destroy'd himself.

But it appears by undeniable evidence, that this report (of his having sunk or injured his fortune) was entirely false, and that Mr. Smith had, on the contrary, abundant reason to be highly pleased with his Virginia concern, which was in itself a valuable estate, worth more than the money it cost him, and already in an actual state of improvement, that would net him 7 or 800l. Virginia currency per ann. to his share. And this he was well acquainted with, having but a few months before, come from the place, and a few days before his death received a letter from his partner. This entirely contradicts the supposition, that he had occasion for uneasiness of mind on that account. And upon this supposition alone (as far as has yet appear'd) was grounded the other, that he was unwell,—for we have never heard it pretended that he actually shew'd any signs of it. His care of the fence, and solicitude to prevent the creatures of his neighbour from breaking into his corn, shew'd an attention to his worldly concerns, and a composure of mind not supposable in one so strongly impressed, as he must have been, if the act was designed, with the tremendous purpose of putting an end to his own life, and just upon launching into eternity,—intruding himself, loaded with the highest act of guilt, into the presence of his judge,—every circumstance of his behaviour is utterly inconsistent with such a supposition! Nor has it appear'd that an opinion of his insanity or disposition to destroy himself could be supported by any part of his conduct, or action of his life; tho' several particulars have been mention'd to that end,—among which, one was a discourse some days before, about employing Smith's to make nails. The ground of this story, I am told, is as follows.—That Mrs. Smith wanting a henhouse to be built, he told her nails were not to be had, but on her begging the matter, he said in a jocular manner,—'Then I must let Smith's to work, to make them.' Another thing mention'd of him was, that having been speaking, or giving directions to some of his domesticks, or persons employ'd by him.—He seem'd to recollect himself, and said,—'But I shall not be long here.' This doubtless alluded to his removal to Virginia, which he had proposed some time before, and had made dispositions for that purpose.—Several other expressions and parts of his conduct, equally foreign to such a conclusion, were after his death recollected, as tending to strengthen the suspicion of a design to destroy himself,—but not one single circumstance has been mention'd that could give a reasonable ground for the suspicion, or that was not reconcilable with the supposition that his death was entirely accidental. Capt. Strong seems positive that Mr. Smith must have run from the place at which he left him, or that he could not in the time have got to the place where he was killed; if so, then the probability is, that he might have seen a flock of pigeons or some other game at the wood, which caused him to run, every man used to gunning must know that such occasions for running frequently happen, and has often happened to himself; this circumstance therefore is not only entirely consistent with the opinion that his death was accidental, but makes the contrary opinion highly improbable. For beside that a man burden'd with the weight of such a dreadful purpose as his own destruction, would be oppress'd with the deepest melancholy and heaviness, which it is quite improbable should produce such a lively exertion of his bodily powers—besides this, to what purpose should he run to the wood? he had time enough to get there, and had no interruption to fear.—Or why could he not have destroyed himself where he was, after Capt. Strong had left him?—or why not all the morning before? People under such a disposition of mind, are not used to be delicate and capricious with respect to little circumstances, and indeed it is not supposeable they should be, their only care seems to be—that they may execute their purpose without interruption, other matters, at such a time, with them are trivial, and beneath their notice, one place is as good as another; and Mr. Smith, if he had intended it had opportunity all the day to have perpetrated such an action without interruption, it is therefore utterly impossible he should have run to the wood for that purpose—if he was impatient of delay, he might in a moment, without change of place, have finish'd the catastrophe on the spot. As to the other circumstances—of the position of his body, the gun, gunstick, &c. a thousand ways might be supposed whereby every circumstance attending this case

might happen by mere accident. He might have chosen the place for concealment from his game—He might before have omitted to charge his gun,—or might then have concluded to make an alteration in the charge, and after charging, in taking out and going to return the ram rod he might have exposed his Body, and in the motion the gun go off at half bent, which it had often done before—once in Mr. Smith's own hand, another time in the hand of another man, some of whose fingers were shot away—If, as we may suppose, the gun went off on Mr. Smith's motion to return the ram-rod, the gun, the rammer, and the body might probably fall in the very position in which those appear'd.—As to his bosom being open, and shirt torn—the day was so excessively hot, that it would have been strange indeed if his bosom had not been open, especially after the exercise of walking—or running, and Mrs. Smith remembers that the shirt was torn at the bosom before he put it on. In short I have never yet heard one circumstance of his behaviour, words, or writing, previous to or attending his death, that in my opinion can give the least ground of suspicion that it was voluntary, or not entirely accidental.

In such a case, where we must form our own judgment entirely from circumstances, if they were such as render'd the probability equal on either side, charity would induce us to that opinion which was most favourable, and consistent with the honour of human nature and Christianity, especially where the subject, was a man of an unblemish'd character, universal benevolence, and exemplary piety.—as in the present instance,—But here where every circumstance concurs to support the most favourable opinion—and many, to render a contrary opinion highly improbable if not impossible, I imagine every one who hears and duly weighs the whole—must join with me in opinion, that the unhappy death of our late friend Mr. Smith, was entirely accidental.—That he died in his right mind, the same benevolent man, the same charitable pious Christian that he lived, it is far from my design to censure or reflect upon any persons who are or have been of an opinion different from mine, I have no doubt but they acted with uprightness and integrity according to the dictates of their conscience.—But a partial view of the circumstances, or want of time to deliberate upon them—or an insensible prejudice arising from preconceived opinions—to which we are all liable,—may have occasion'd all the difference between their opinions and mine, who was a friend to the dead, and am so to the living.

Thursday last the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, arrived here in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

THE Porte has just received an express from Georgia with the agreeable news of a considerable advantage which Piri Zade Mahomet Bacha has obtained over the Georgians, succeeded by the taking the fortress of Aglik, which he delivered up to be plundered. The same advices say, that the Bacha finding his Lieut. and Treasurer guilty of Treachery had their heads struck off. Constantinople, June 16. Our Sultan has just received a courier charged with announcing to his Highness the important news, that Osman Bacha had retaken Coron, Modon, and Navarino from the Russians; that the latter had lost two Colonels, one was killed, the other is to be conducted prisoner to this capital; and that there is great probability that the Morea, will soon be again under the dominion of our Emperor; as Osman Bacha was at the head of a considerable body of Albanians, who would soon be reinforced by other troops conducted by two other Bachas.

On the 10th instant were brought here the heads of twelve Russians, who were beheaded at St. Sophia, where they were arrested as spies, and convicted of having endeavoured to cause a revolt in Romania.

Otranto, June 24. Letters from the district of the Morea advise, that a Russian Squadron, composed of 11 ships, commanded by Admiral Elphinston, had arrived in the Gulph of Paganis, not far from Mystra, and that after having been there reinforced by several Russian ships of war, he put to sea, attacked, and defeated the Ottoman fleet, under the command of Gassier Bey, three of whose ships were sunk.

Ancona, June 25. Letters from Otranto, and others from the Pouille along the Gulph of Venice, make mention of a naval engagement, which happened not far from the Morea, between Admiral Elphinston's Squadron and the Ottoman fleet, to the great disadvantage of the Turks.

Constantinople, June 30. Several letters here of good authority assure, that the Russians having pretended to quit Wallachia, a body of the Turkish army went to take possession of it, but that the Muscovites turning suddenly upon them, cut the whole corps to pieces. The Turkish Admiral too has been so roughly handled in the late engagement between him and the Russians, that his ship will not bear repairing. Two or three more vessels of his Squadron were sunk, and the rest are fled.

Ancona, July 2. Advice is received here, that the three principal towns on the island of Candia, viz. Candia, Suda, and Retimo, have declared in favour of the Russians. A report prevails, that the Emperor of Morocco is about to break the truce with Spain, and to besiege Ceuta.



LONDON, July 20.

**Y**ESTERDAY morning, about nine o'clock, came on before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, the trial of Mr. Miller, for re-publishing JUNIUS's Letter to the King in December last, in the London Evening Post. Only seven of the special jury attending, the defendant's attorney, Mr. Beardmore, complained to the Court, of the summonses for the Special Jury not being issued in proper time, and that to his certain knowledge no summonses were delivered on Tuesday at twelve o'clock. The Court allowed the complaint to be just, but took no further notice of it. Five Talesmen, or Common Jurors, were taken out of the box: and the following is an accurate list of the jury.

**SPECIAL.**

Samuel Athawes, of Martin's Lane.  
Henry Voysey, Clement's Lane.  
Joseph Lancaster, Green Lettice-Lane.  
William Gill, Abchurch-Lane.  
John Whitmore, Lawrence Poultry-Lane.  
Joshua Redshaw, St. Peter le Poor.  
William Devisme, Bartholomew-Lane.

**TALSMEN.**

William Cave, of Farringdon Without.  
William Walker, Bishopsgate Within.  
George More, Farringdon.  
Joshua Woodward, Bishopsgate.  
Richard Ayres, Farringdon.

Mr. Walker opened and read the information. Mr. Thurlow, the Solicitor General, in the absence of the Attorney General, who is not ill, aggravated the charge, in a very bitter, heavy and dull speech; applying the passages of their Letter, directly contrary to the obvious and express intention of the author, to the King personally. He attempted to vindicate Lord Townshend's government in Ireland, the conduct of Administration with regard to America, their refusal to listen to the complaints made by the people of England; and repeatedly said, that such charges as the paper contained were brought against the King, upon whom the paper was, in his opinion, a scandalous, malicious, and seditious Libel; and concluded with a kind of menace of perjury in the jury, if they did not bring in the defendant guilty.

Crowder, the pretended news hawker, proved buying the Paper at Mr. Miller's; and Robert Harris, of the Stamp-Office, proved that Mr. Miller paid for stamps, and the duty of advertisements for the London Evening Post, at that office.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn, for the defendant, went over the paper in a very masterly and eloquent manner, and shewed that the particular passages cited by the Solicitor General as libellous, reflected honour upon the King, whose private or personal virtues were throughout the paper peculiarly acknowledged, and were an arraignment of the conduct of his Ministers only; That it was the duty of every man to make such an arraignment, and give notice to his countrymen of the errors and vices of government; and, upon the whole, the paper was so far from being offensive, that, in his opinion, it was highly meritorious. He then went upon the duty and power of juries; stated both in a very clear manner, and concluded with an exhortation to find an explicit verdict, of either *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*.

Mr. Davenport, for the defendant also, enlarged upon Mr. Glynn's ground; cited the case of the seven Bishops, and stated the enormous and dangerous power of the Attorney General to file informations *ex officio*.

Notwithstanding the defendant had called no evidence, the Solicitor General was permitted to reply, which he did in the same dull manner as he made his first speech, of which he meant it a justification.

At ten minutes after twelve the jury went out, and between seven and eight o'clock brought in their verdict *NOT GUILTY*.

As soon as the jury were locked up, the trial of Mr. Baldwin, for re-printing the same paper in the St. James's Chronicle, came on: The Jury were as follows:

**SPECIAL.**

Edward Green, of Colindale-street, merchant.  
J. Walter, of Fenchurch-buildings, merchant.  
J. Hutchinson, of Fenchurch-street, merchant.  
G. Wheatly, of St. Clement's-Lane, merchant.  
Benjamin Winthrop, of Lawrence Poultry-lane, merchant.

Thomas Wilkinson, of the same, merchant.  
Thomas Cock, of Lethbury, merchant.

**TALSMEN.**

William Hamilton, Cooper.  
The. Browne, Shoemaker, Fenchurch street.  
William Benton, Chasor.  
William Ferguson.  
William Pike, Upholterer.

The jury were unanimous in their verdict on this trial, and their whole consideration was the criminal intention of the printer: They withdrew about three, and returned a little after four, finding the defendant *NOT GUILTY*.

Another Correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the Trial:—

"Mr. Walker opened the case; the Solicitor General spoke after him. He began with saying that the case was plain, and so plain, that from conversation alone he had been able to learn that the paper in question was a libel. For some time after he indulged himself in a loose and general discourse: At length he applied to the particular obnoxious passages, and when he came to that in which Lord Mansfield was mentioned, he asserted that he was an honest man, a generous man, a brave man, an officer; that he had lived and conversed with him, and knew him well. After enlarging a good deal upon the superior criminality of defaming the first character in the kingdom, above that of a Plebeian, he affirmed, that no man could have any serious doubts about the matter; that it was a Libel *prima facie*, and the jury must and would find the defendant guilty of printing and publishing a Libel.

"The Solicitor having ended his harangue, the Attorney-General examined two witnesses to prove the buying of the paper. After this examination, Serjeant Glynn arose, and in a very able speech explained his conduct in Almon's affair, and refuted almost every argument that Mr. Thurlow had advanced on the subject. The Serjeant shone much in his speech, and toward the end was particularly animated in his sentiments and expressions. His hands till now quiescent on the head of his case, corresponded with his words: His every look and every word, convinced the court, that he was really in earnest,—really inspired with the noble enthusiasm of liberty. His address to the jury, in regard to their verdict, seemed like an antidote to poison that was presently to be infused into their minds; that it will operate as such cannot be doubted, when it is known that the jurymen are citizens of London. Mr. Davenport, on the same side, said little; indeed he had not much left to say; but he made some pertinent remarks on the office of Attorney-General. As to his principal argument in favour of the defendant, it amounted to this, That by taking unconnected sentences and fragments of the Letter in question, the Solicitor-General had deduced some meanings, which the whole taken together would never admit of. The Solicitor obviated all Mr. Davenport's objections in a very sensible manner; indeed he acquitted himself now much better than before: But Serjeant Glynn's arguments were unanswerable, at least he did not attempt to answer them.—A peculiarity of phrase marks pretty strongly the place of his education; and his frequent use of the term "Proposition," was a demonstration that he has been conversant in the study of the mathematics.

"Lord Mansfield now rose up to give his directions to the jury. He observed that it was granted by the defendant's council, that the blanks were rightly filled up, otherwise they would have objected to the manner in which it was done. 'If you find him guilty,' (says he) 'your verdict establishes the fact: If you do not think it a Libel, he may move in arrest of judgment. The epithets, false, scandalous and malicious, are at present all words of course; if the writing be found a Libel, they are inferences of Law. If you think it a Libel, and the evidence sufficient, you must bring him in guilty.'—

The first intelligence brought to Guildhall on Wednesday afternoon of the acquittal of Mr. Baldwin was by a little boy, about twelve years of age, whose eagerness to know the event had induced him to push into Lord Mansfield's house, unheeded, among the jury, and on his hearing their verdict, he immediately set off with the intelligence for Guildhall. Little credit, however, was given to it, till a number of Friends to Liberty coming to the hall, and confirming it to the people who had assembled there, waiting to see the jury on Mr. Miller's trial come out, to go with their verdict to Lord Mansfield, they immediately gave three cheers, which some interpreted as a pigeon thrown up to that jury to leave their debates, and determine in like manner.

It has been taken notice of as somewhat extraordinary, that, on the trials of Almon, Woodfall, Millar, and Baldwin, for publishing JUNIUS's Letter, so often mentioned, the number of Special Jurymen, who absented themselves should be exactly the same, namely, Five. And it is likewise not less extraordinary, that the jurymen of Westminster should differ so much in their opinion from the jurymen in the City, as to be the direct contrary.

July 27. Several schemes have lately been presented to a Great Personage by some staunch friends to the Americans, in order to effect a lasting union between Great Britain and her colonies, one of which, it is said, has met with the highest approbation.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that some regiments of Spanish infantry having lately arrived in the neighbourhood of St. Roche, occasioned an alarm to the garrison, since which it had appeared that those troops were intended to be

sent to Ceuta, a Spanish fortress on the coast of Barbary, said to be threatened by the Moors.

A meeting is advertised of the freeholders of the county of York, on the 26th instant, at the Assembly room in that city, to consider the result of their petition to the Throne.

Considerable odds are laid that the sister of a Queen, will soon be a Dutches of Scotland. The pleasing account she hears of this country, her small fortune, the youth and person of the young Nobleman, and her being past the game, as it is said, naturally occasion this alliance.

The remissness of our Min—y, in this time of general confusion, is amazing. Some of the principal Courts in Europe have no British Ambassador residing in them; so that they may plan what hostile operations they please without molestation. Sir James Gray has returned from Madrid, Mr. Lytleton from Portugal, Sir John Goodricke from Stockholm, and Mr. Murray from Constantinople, the present scene of war; and at this time there is not the least appearance of these important stations being filled up properly.

It is confidently asserted that some capital impeachments will take place in a few days, in consequence of a late dreadful accidental affair.

We learn, from good authority, that in consequence of the late unhappy conflagration at Portsmouth, some effectual measures will be shortly pursued towards preventing the admission of strangers into the several dock-yards belonging to his Majesty.

We hear that several persons are employed by the Board of Admiralty to take every possible method towards discovering by what means the late unhappy conflagration at Portsmouth happened.

August 1. We hear that many Ships of the Line will be immediately commissioned and fitted to prevent any Surprise after the Misfortune that has happened at Portsmouth.

Great Blame is laid on those who have the Direction of the Marine Affairs, as it is said a sufficient Number of proper Officers are not allowed to the Yards to keep sufficient Watch, and great Negligence throughout the whole Department, which will ruin this Country if not speedily rectified.

The People at Portsmouth seem to imagine this was no accidental Fire.

Three Things make it more than probable the Fire at Portsmouth was a designed one, the first is, that it was exactly at low Water.—A second, that more Foreigners had been there of late, than ever were known before.—And a third that Colonel Faucett had a Suspicion of the Kind some Weeks since, and wrote accordingly, when his Intelligence was un-noticed,

Some Letters from Constantinople mention, that it is the general Opinion, the Fate of the Grand Vizir, if not that of the Sultan himself, depends upon the Success of the first Engagement between the Turkish and the Russian Fleets; as should their Navy be once beaten, there are little Hopes of saving the Imperial City from the Plunder of the Enemy.

Letters from Berlin import that several Prussian Ship-carpenters, &c. were preparing to embark from Embden for Danzig, where his Majesty intends to establish a Dock-yard, to which the Magistrates of that City had been forced to give Assent.

It is now said that Lady G. will, in a few days, set out for the Spa, accompanied by her sister, Miss V—.

A Correspondent has sent us the following account of the killed and wounded yesterday on Bunhill Plains.

- 1 Had an eye knocked out by misplacing his piece in firing.
- 2 Dropped down and expired—thro' fear.
- 3 Were dangerously wounded in the shoulder, by presenting the wrong ends of their muskets.
- 5 Lost their eyes by the bayonets of their comrades.
- 15 Who had strayed from their ranks, were found in a ditch, dead—drunk.

August 2. Yesterday came on before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield the Cause between Mr. Onflow and Mr. Horne, when the Jury acquitted him of the two pretended Libels, and only found him guilty of some words charged to have been spoken at a county meeting in Epfom, and solely on that account gave 400l. damages.

The only evidence of the words was, Phineas Cotes, Esq; and Philpot, Esq; who dared to avow, that although he was no freeholder, he was prevailed upon by Mr. Onflow to attend the Epfom meeting to report what passed. These two Gentlemen, however scarcely agreed in any thing.

The original charge of the corrupt offer of 1000l. was not attempted to be disproved by any evidence. The Jury was Special, but as Lord Mansfield had commanded their attendance at eight in the morning, and came into court at half after seven, when they were immediately impanelled, only seven attended, and five Talesmen were taken.

It is remarkable that the words, for which the damages were given, are no part of the first charge, and in the opinion of the soundest Lawyers, not actionable: A motion will therefore be made the ensuing term in arrest of judgment, and it is given out that a prosecution will be commenced by Mr. Onflow against Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Burne, to whom this famous letter was addressed.

Should the news prove true, that the Emperor of Morocco intends a rupture with Spain, this event

will turn out extremely and be the means of the Levant, to act in nearer home.

We are told that to be hanged up for tains—detestable politics supported by blood!

Aug. 3. The Pope, w extraordinary demand on declares in case of denial pline, and send them to time. He gives it, as a Russia and the Ottoman each other, and involve solved to be on his guard troops or money.

**NEW-Y**

Saturday last being Charter of this City, tion of Officers of the ing, the following Ge chosen, viz.

**WHITEHEAD HIC**

THOMAS JONES, Esq.  
Francis Filkin, Esq.  
John Abel, Assitant  
George Brewerton, Esq.  
Benjamin Huggit, Esq.  
Benjamin Blagge, Esq.  
Huybert Van Wagon  
Elias Desbrosses, Esq.  
Jacobus Leferts, Esq.  
Andrew Gautier, Esq.  
John W. Vredenburg  
Abraham P. Lott, Esq.  
Abraham Meiser, Esq.  
John Dyckman, Esq.  
Matthew Buys, Assitant  
Abraham Duryee, Esq.  
Peter T. Curtenius,  
John Roberts, Esq.  
Courtland, Esq; Clerk,  
Mr. George Brewert  
Alderman, of the West  
nias, a Candidate for a  
requested a Scrutiny  
Officers. And Cornelius  
an Alderman of the O  
bush, jun. a Candidate  
have also requested a Sc

The SPEECH of his Excel  
Esq; Captain General,  
Chief in and over the  
stories thereon dependi  
Vice Admiral in the fan  
To the COUNCIL and Gr  
Colony, in General Assen

Gentlemen of the Counc  
and Gentlemen of the

SINCE the last Session  
Royal Disallowance of  
died Thousand Pounds in  
of this Disallowance will  
Report of the Board of  
Consideration you should  
may be so framed, as to  
answer those salutary Purp  
may be assured it will give  
it my Concurrence; and t  
to obtain his Majesty's C  
be in my Power.

Gentlemen of the Genera  
I HAVE only to request a  
due Provisions for the Su  
the Supply of his Majesty's  
vince.

Gentlemen of the Council, and  
THE Experience I have  
renders it unnecessary to re  
tion of that Harmony and  
so beneficial to the Publick  
that our mutual Endeav  
Service, and the Welfare o  
may be attended with Succ  
Council-Chamber, }  
September 28, 1770. }

The Mail to go with the  
Capt. Goodridge, closes a  
Saturday next; and the Pa  
and Weather permitting.

The People of Philadelphia  
mittee, and come to severa  
of the late Communes, publi  
Boston and South Carolina,  
Non-Importation Agreemen  
ferences subsist between the  
Particulars must be defer'd til

Yesterday, for the benefit of  
tion, The corporation for  
children of clergymen in the  
England in America, at Tr  
numerous audience, consisting of  
etc. and at which about twent  
last sermon on these words,  
Kings, were the sth. "Now  
wives of the sons of the proph  
my husband is dead, and thou  
the Lord, and the creditor is c  
to be boundmen," was preached  
of the church. Several pieces o  
and after it part of the celebra  
McClash were performed by a co  
male voices, accompanied with  
ral satisfaction of the audience.  
for the benefit of the charity.  
On Sunday night last, the cl



will turn out extremely favourable to the Russians, and be the means of recalling the Moorish fleet from the Levant, to act immediately against an enemy nearer home.

We are told that the poor Corsican Peasants are to be hanged up for traversing their native mountains—detestable policy, founded in ambition, and supported by blood!

Aug. 9. The Pope, we hear, has lately made a most extraordinary demand on the different Powers of Europe, and declares in case of denial, he will resume his ancient discipline, and send them to the Devil, without fail, or loss of time. He gives it, as a reason, that the mighty powers of Russia and the Ottoman Port, being determined to destroy each other, and involve the whole world in a war, he is resolved to be on his guard, and end all disputes without either troops or money.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

Saturday last being the Day appointed by the Charter of this City, for the Nomination and Election of Officers of the Corporation for the Year ensuing, the following Gentlemen were nominated and chosen, viz.

WHITEHEAD HICKS, Esq; Mayor.  
THOMAS JONES, Esq; Recorder,  
Francis Filkin, Esq; Alderman, } for the South  
John Abeel, Assistant, } Ward.  
George Brewerton, Esq; Alderman, } for the North  
Benjamin Huggitt, Assistant, } Ward.  
Benjamin Blagge, Esq; Alderman, } for Montgo-  
Huybert Van Wagenan, Assistant, } mery's Ward.  
Elias Debroffes, Esq; Alderman, } for the East  
Jacobus Lefferts, Assistant, } Ward.  
Andrew Gautier, Esq; Alderman, } for the Dock  
John W. Vredenburg, Assistant, } Ward.  
Abraham P. Lott, Esq; Alderman, } for the West  
Abraham Mesier, Assistant, } Ward.  
John Dyckman, Esq; Alderman, } for the Out  
Matthew Buys, Assistant, } Ward.  
Abraham Durvee, and } chosen Church-Wardens  
Peter T. Curtenius, } for the ensuing Year.  
John Roberts, Esq; High Sheriff, Augustus Van  
Courtland, Esq; Clerk, Thomas Shrieve, Coroner.

Mr. George Brewerton, jun. a Candidate for an Alderman, of the West-Ward, and Peter T. Curtenius, a Candidate for an Assistant for said Ward, have requested a Scrutiny upon the Election had to those Offices. And Cornelius Roosevelt, a Candidate for an Alderman of the Out-Ward, and John Quackenbush, jun. a Candidate for an Assistant for said Ward, have also requested a Scrutiny.

THE SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony New-Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same, &c.

To the COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Colony, in General Assembly convened at Perth-Amboy.

Gentlemen of the Council,  
and Gentlemen of the General Assembly;

SINCE the last Session, I have received his Majesty's Royal Disallowance of the Act, for striking One Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit. The Grounds of this Disallowance will be explained to you, by the Report of the Board of Trade upon that Law. If on Consideration you should be of opinion, that a new Act may be so framed, as to obviate those Objections, and yet answer those salutary Purposes intended by the other, you may be assured it will give me Pleasure to be able to afford it my Concurrence; and that I will use all the Endeavours to obtain his Majesty's Confirmation of it, which may be in my Power.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly;

I HAVE only to request at present that you would make due Provisions for the Support of Government, and for the Supply of his Majesty's Troops stationed in this Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly;

THE Experience I have had of your good Dispositions, renders it unnecessary to recommend to you a Preservation of that Harmony and good Understanding, which is so beneficial to the Publick: I have therefore only to wish, that our mutual Endeavours to promote his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of his Subjects in this Province, may be attended with Success equal to our Intentions.

Council-Chamber,  
September 28, 1770.

THE Mail to go with the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, closes at the General Post-Office on Saturday next; and the Packet to sail the Day after, wind and Weather permitting.

The People of Philadelphia have appointed another Committee, and come to several Resolutions to counteract those of the late Committee, published in our last. The People of Boston and South Carolina, seem determined to continue the Non-Importation Agreement. At the latter Place great Differences subsist between the two Houses of Assembly—Particulars must be deferred till our next.

Yesterday, for the benefit of that benevolent and necessary institution, The corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen in the communion of the church of England in America, at Trinity church, in this City, before a numerous audience, consisting of most of the principal inhabitants, &c. and at which about twenty eight clergymen of the church of England of this and the neighbouring colonies attended, an excellent sermon on these words, The 4th chapter of the 1st book of Kings, verse the 17th. "Now there cried a certain woman of the wives of the sons of the prophets unto Elisha, saying, thy servant my husband is dead, and thou knowest that thy servant did fear the Lord, and the creditor is come to take unto him my two sons to be bondmen," was preached by the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Rector of the church. Several pieces of church music, before the sermon, and after it part of the celebrated Mr. Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah were performed by a considerable number of male and female voices, accompanied with the organ, very much to the general satisfaction of the audience. A considerable sum was collected for the benefit of the charity.

On Sunday night last, the clothes of a child of one Mrs. Cook, of this city, were accidentally set on fire by a candle, whereby the child was so terribly burnt, that it died the next day.

On the 19th Ult. his Honour the Lieut. Governor issued a Proclamation, whereby the General Assembly of this Province is prorogued to the 6th Day of November next.

Saturday last arrived here from Pensacola, Major Pullen and Adjutant Fleming of the 16th Regiment.

Wednesday September 16th, was held at Princeton, the public Anniversary Commencement of the College of New-Jersey, when the following Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz.

Samuel Baldwin, Thomas M'Pherrin, John Taylor,  
John Blydenburgh, John Coffey Ogden, Stephen Tracy,  
John Campbell, Nathan Perkins, Caleb Wallace,  
Nathaniel Erwin, Caleb Russell, Bedford Williams,  
Freder. Frelinghuysen, Isaac Smith, Matthias Williamson,  
John Hart, George Smith, James Wilson,  
Asariah Horton, John Smith, James Wuberspoon,  
Robert Stewart.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Francis Barber, Joseph Haasbroeck, Samuel Stockton, and Josiah Stoddard, Alumni of that College; and also on the Rev. Messrs. Jacob R. Hardenburgh, John Martin, and John Joachim Zubly.

The following Gentlemen received the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, viz. The Rev. Messrs. Robert Finley, John Gillies, Archibald Laidley, George Muir, and Ebenezer Pemberton.

The exercises both in the Forenoon and Afternoon, were introduced and closed with vocal Music.

After singing in the Morning Mr. Campbell pronounced an Oration on History. Then Mr. Wuberspoon defended the following Thesis, Tenetur & obligatur subditi, ex Lege natura, ut regi suo immuni Savitia grassantur, vel civitatis jura evertent, resistant & Libertatem suam defendant.

He was opposed in the Sylogistic Form by Mr. Blydenburgh. Then Mr. Ogden defended this Proposition, The Non-Importation Agreement reflects a Glory on the American Merchants, and was a noble Exertion of Self-denial and public Spirit. He was opposed by Mr. Horton, to whom Mr. John Smith replied.

Next Mr. Williamson pronounced a Dissertation in support of this Position, Every religious Profession, which does not, by its Principles, disturb the public Peace, ought to be tolerated by a wise State.

The next Proposition debated was the following; National Characters depend upon moral, not physical Causes. Mr. Baldwin affirmed it, and was opposed by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Frelinghuysen next pronounced an Oration on the Utility of American Manufactures.

In the Afternoon Mr. Wilson began with an Oration on Commerce. Then Mr. M'Pherrin supported this Thesis, Omnes Homines, Jure Nature, liberi sunt. He was opposed in the Sylogistic Form by Mr. John Smith.

Next Mr. Blydenburgh supported this Position, The different religious Professions, if maintained in their liberty, serve a State, by supplying the Place of a Censor Morum. Mr. Williams opposed him and was answered by Mr. Hart.

Then followed the Discussion of this Proposition, The Study of the dead Languages is for the Emolument of Science, even in an Empire where every useful and ornamental Branch of Learning is copiously treated in the Language proper to that Empire.

Mr. Russell asserted the Affirmative, Mr. George Smith answered him and Mr. Erwin replied.

Mr. Stockton one of the Masters, then pronounced an Oration on Ambition.

To this succeeded the conferring the Degrees, and then the Valedictory Oration on public Spirit, which was pronounced by Mr. Stewart.

The whole was conducted with great Decorum, and to the general Satisfaction of a very numerous Audience.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Harlequin, Lewis, from Tortola; Sarah and Elizabeth, Cox; and Brig Atalanta, De Witt, Coracoa. Sloop Humbird, Cox, Rhode-Island; Sally, Jesse Hunt, St. Augustine. Ship New-York, Haight, London. Brig Sally, Townsend, Honduras Bay; Hand-in-Hand, Berrien, Philadelphia; Anna, Taylor, St. Croix; Mansfield, Andrews, Liverpool. Schooner Liberty, Davison, Pensacola.

OUTWARD.

Sloop Phoenix, Seymour, for St. Christophers; Sally, Schermerhorn, South-Carolina; Nancy, Frost, Madeira. Schooner Susanna, M'Arroy, Antigua; Matty, Mackie, Virginia.

CLEARED.

Sloop Mitcham, Reid, to Dominica; Mary Ann, Seymour; Good Intent, Campbell, Coracoa; Defiance, Warner; and Charming Polly, St. Croix, Rhode-Island; Little Betty, Cumming, St. Thomas; Elizabeth, Southgate, St. Augustine; John and Elizabeth, Saunders, St. Christophers. Brig Polly, Miles, Dominica; Molly, Wilson, Waterford. Schooner Lovely Betty, Dean, Coracoa; Shirley, Hylton, Virginia.

TO BE SOLD.

A Likely, healthy Negro Boy,

About 23 Years old, who understands every Part of House or Country work, is a very good Cook, and has been employed in that Station, in a small Family these 9 or 10 Years, and now to be sold for no other Fault than Want of Employ, as a Woman suits the Proprietor at present better than a Man.—Inquire of the Printer hereof.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Robert Griffith, an insolvent, are required to pay the same on or before the 1st of November next without fail, to John A. Myer, or John Alsop, Agents.

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## POET'S CORNER.

The following Lines may be of some use and service to your Readers, as containing proper advice at the present season.

Of autumn's fever now let all beware;  
And wisely guard against the evening air.  
Another hint the crisis well may suit;  
Death is the daughter of forbidden fruit.  
Fruit unforbidden, tell the friend you love,  
Not us'd with caution, may a fatal prove.  
But most the danger, where is most delight;  
Pray mind this maxim, morning, noon, and night.  
The apple, pear, or plum, or peach, or nut,  
What pleases most, will soonest overglut.  
Let reason rule, and appetite submit;  
The golden mean in all things aim to hit.  
The ancient Bard did teach us, when at school,  
This lesson, "Half is better than the whole."  
Nature relax'd, cold bathing then may serve,  
To wind the spring, and brace each feeble nerve.  
Take my advice, try this experiment,  
Which, under heaven, show fevers may prevent.  
Now sickness reigns, contagion spreads around,  
How soon may you and I be under ground!  
Come, set thy house in order, and thy heart,  
Before death strike thee with a mortal dart.

**LOST in the Sound** opposite Stan-  
ford, on Tuesday the 25th of September, a Long  
Boat, about twelve Feet long, Maker's Name I. K. lately  
graved, her Bottom with Pitch, and her Sides with Turpen-  
tine, has a Piece newly put on her Stern with 4 Spikes, has  
1 suppos'd a Fathom of Cable with her, about one Year old,  
No. 66 or 98. Whoever takes up said Boat and leaves her  
at New-York, with Mr. John Riker, at Burling's-Slip, or  
gives him Intelligence, or sends the Boat or Word to me at  
Fairfield in Connecticut, shall receive One Dollar Reward,  
and all reasonable Charges, paid by me.

**WANTED,**  
As a **CLERK and MANAGER,**  
A Person who understands Book-keep-  
ing by double Entry, at an Iron Work about Forty Five  
Miles from this City, he must be well recommended.  
N. B. Also a Person who understands making and setting  
Smith's Anvils, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of  
the Printer. 47 50

## SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,

25th Sept. 1776.  
**SUMS from Two to Eight Hun-**  
dred Pounds, at this Time to be lent, on good real or  
personal Security. in or near this City; and a considerable  
Sum to discount good Bonds, Bills, and Notes, or to lend  
on Bottomry.

Mr. Knapp assures those Gentlemen who may favour him  
with putting out their Money, that the utmost Care will be  
taken of their Interest, and such as are in want of Cash may  
depend of being served with the utmost Secrecy, on a Com-  
mission of Ten Shillings in the Hundred Pounds; also ab-  
solute Conveyances, Mortgages, Wills, and all other Instru-  
ments in Writing drawn effectually to answer the Purposes  
intended, on a Charge strictly agreeable to the present diffi-  
cult Times; and on the usual easy Fee of one Dollar, the  
most candid and satisfactory Advice in all Cases of Law  
and Equity, whereby to avoid the commencing and defend-  
ing such Suits, which only can be productive of great  
Trouble and Expence, many Times to Persons in low Cir-  
cumstances utter Ruin.

All other the general Business of this Office executed with  
the most immediate Dispatch.

P. S. A very commodious well situated House and large  
Gardens, with Coach-House, Stables, and all other Conve-  
niences in this City, to be sold or let, and entered upon  
immediately. Inquire at the Office. 47 50

**NOTICE is hereby given, to all**  
whom it may concern, that Joseph Sacket, jun. late  
of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Ap-  
plication to the General Assembly of the Province of New-  
Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Cre-  
ditors, in Consequence of an Assignment made in New-  
York, of his Estate in October 1769. 47 70

**To be SOLD,**  
**At PUBLIC VENDUE,**  
On the 20th Day of October Instant, on the Premises, or at private  
Sale any Time before.

**A Farm of Land well improved, con-**  
taining 230 or 40 Acres, belonging to Barnard Rylander. It  
lies on the Manor of Pallham, in the County of West-Chester  
Province of New-York, between East Chester and New-Rochell,  
it joins to the Land of Philip Pell and Joseph Drake (the late Farm  
of Benjamin Bowne) bordering on the Boston Road. Any Person  
inclining to Purchase at private Sale, the Whole or the one Half,  
may apply to Barnard Rylander in New-York, who will agree on  
reasonable Terms, and give an indisputable Title for the same. 47 15

Middlesex County, &c.

**BY Order of Stephen Skinner, and**  
Jonathan Frazer, Esqrs two of the Judges of the Court of  
Common Pleas of said County; Notice is hereby given to all the  
Creditors of Andrew Ruffel, an Insolvent Debtor, to show Cause  
if any they have, before the said Judges on the Eighteenth Day of  
October next at Two o'Clock of said Day, at the House of Elijah  
Dunham in Perth Amboy, why an Assignment of said Insolvent  
Estate should not be made and he be discharged from his Confinement  
agreeable to a late Act of Assembly passed for the Relief of Insol-  
vent Debtors. 47 50

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing  
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for  
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

**TO BE SOLD, for no FAULT,**  
**A Middle aged Negro Wench, with her**  
Child four Years old, capable of doing all Manner of house  
Work, also a Negro Girl about Sixteen Years old, all born in this  
Country. Enquire of the Printer. 47 50

To be sold at public Vendue, at the House of Lewis Morris Ash-  
field, Esq; deceased, at Tinton in Shrewsbury, New-Jersey,  
on Wednesday the 20th Day of October next.

**ALL the moveable estate of**  
the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, horses,  
cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, wag-  
gons, sleighs, riding chairs and farming utensils. The con-  
ditions will be made known at the time and place of sale:  
All or any of the Negroes will be sold by private contract,  
before the sale. Should any incline to purchase, they may  
apply to the subscriber, at Tinton aforesaid. And all per-  
sons who have demands against the said estate, are desired to  
bring in their accounts; and those indebted, either by bond,  
note, or for bills of cost; are desired to make immediate  
payment, to prevent trouble. 46 49

V. PEARSE ASHFIELD, Administrator.

**TO BE SOLD, BY**

**GREG, CUNNINGHAM, and Co.**

At their Store on Hunter's-Quay;

**IRISH linen from 2/10 to 8s. per**  
yard, printed linens, handkerchiefs, womens shoes,  
cotton gowns, bed buns, short pipes, Irish pork, Jamaica  
spirits; tin plates, sheet copper, sail cloth No. 1 to 8,  
Manchester velvets, garters and laces. 45 48

Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

**DESERTED from the 29th Regi-**  
ment of Foot, WILLIAM SIMPSON, Fifer, aged  
29 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born in the Regiment,  
straight and well made, fair Complexion, thin Face, long  
Village, large Nose, large Limbs, short brown Hair, blue  
Eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish Accent;  
has a large Hole or Hollow on the top Part of his Skull, oc-  
casioned by a Fracture received at Castle Island; no Hair  
growing on it; plays well on the Flute and Fife, and plays  
a little on the Violin and French Horn. Had on when he  
went away, a short yellow Coat, fac'd Red, red Fall-down  
Collar, red Wings and Lining, the Coat lac'd with Drum-  
mer's Lace, white Linen Waistcoat and Breeches, a black  
Cap, bound with white Tape, the Number of the Regiment  
in the Front, and a Scarlet Worsted Feather round the upper  
Part of the Front. Whoever apprehends and secures the  
above Deserter, so that he may be delivered over to the  
aforesaid Regiment at Perth-Amboy, or to the Command-  
ing Officer of the 26th Regiment at New-York, shall receive  
TEN DOLLARS Reward, on Application to either Com-  
manding Officers.

N. B. It is supposed the above Deserter is gone towards  
Boston or Halifax, having a Brother in the 46th Regiment  
at Halifax. 41 48

**To be SOLD, by**  
**MANUEL MYERS,**

In Stone-Street,

**NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-**

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of  
the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef,  
pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

Lately received from LONDON, and to be sold by

**JAMES THOMPSON,**

At the Corner of Beckman's Slip;

**A Parcel of the Queen's pearl**

wash balls, so well known and esteemed by the nobil-  
ity and gentry in Europe, particularly in England and  
France, for their superior excellence in removing sun burn-  
ing, freckles, roughness of the skin, and pimples! They  
render the skin delicately white and soft, and when dissolved  
in milk, the face, neck, arms, or hands, being washed  
therewith upon the decline of the small-pox, it heals the  
skin, takes off the redness, and prevents it from being pitted  
or marked.—Price 3s. At the above place may be had,  
from the original warehouse, La Cieur's celebrated ointment  
for thickening and preserving the hair; it prevents the hair  
from falling off, and when rubbed on bald places, with cer-  
tainly promotes its growth. It is sold at one dollar per pot. 45 48.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**THAT valuable tract of land,**

known by the name of Peppercotten, situate in the  
township of New-Town, in the county of Sussex, in the  
eastern division of the province of New-Jersey, containing  
near two thousand acres, whereon are several good farms  
already improved; the greatest quantity whereof is fine rich  
swamp, equal to any in the province; it is in a fine country,  
within about 10 miles of the court house of the said county,  
and about the same distance from several iron works; where  
is a very good market for most sorts of country produce. It  
will be sold either together or in part, as may best suit the pur-  
chaser or purchasers, the terms will be made easy. For fur-  
ther particulars inquire of JOSEPH SHARP, at his iron-  
works, near the premises, or of ELIZABETH SHARP, of  
Pillsgrove in the county of Salem.

N. B. Also to be sold, several valuable tracts of land,  
in the county of Monmouth: For particulars thereof inquire  
of John Williams, in Freehold, near the premises. 46 49

**TO BE SOLD, BY**

**ADAM GILCHRIST,**

IN DOCK-STREET.

**AN assortment of the newest fa-**

shion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow,  
white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow  
gold and silver shoulder knots, cappeltes, shalloons, &c.  
&c. 37—

**NOTICE is hereby given, that**  
application will be made to the Governor, Council,  
and General Assembly of the colony of New-Jersey, at  
their next session at Perth-Amboy, which is to commence on  
the 26th inst. for a law to confirm a certain agreement made  
between the agents of the colony of New-York, and  
the colony of New-Jersey, respecting the lands lately deeded  
by his Majesty's commissioners; and the claim of the set-  
tlers near the same, being bona fide purchasers of the lands  
they possess under either of the said colonies.  
Perth-Amboy, Sept. 12th, 1770. 46 49

**THE Co-partnership of Faulk-**

ner, Rapalje, and Ten Eyck, in the Brewery, is now

dissolved.

All Persons indebted to said Partnership, are desired to  
make speedy Payment, to Mr. Anthony Ten Eyck; and  
those who have any Demands, are requested to call for their  
Money. 45 48

City of New-York, 10th Sept. 1770.

**On THURSDAY the 20th Instant, will be opened, the**

**QUEEN'S-HEAD TAVERN,**

Near the Exchange.

**FOR many Years kept by the**

Subscriber, (late by Bolton and Steel) is now fitting  
up in the most genteel and convenient Manner, for the Re-  
ception and Entertainment of those Gentlemen, Ladies, and  
others who may please to favour him with their Company.

As the best Chubb, and the greatest Entertainments in this  
City, were at the above Tavern: In the Time of the Sub-  
scriber, he flatters himself the Public are so well satisfied of  
his Ability to serve them, as to render the swelling of an  
Advertisement useless, other than to assure his former Friends  
and the Public in general, that every Endeavour will be used  
to give them the highest Satisfaction, and the utmost Respect  
on all Occasions, shown by their already much obliged and  
very Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

N. B. Dinners and Suppers dressed to send out, for Lodg-  
ers and others, who live at a convenient Distance; also,  
Cakes, Tarts, Jellies, Whip Syllibubs, Blumange Sweet-  
Meats, &c. in any Quantity; cold Meat in small Quantities,  
Beef Steaks, &c. at any House; Pickled Oysters for the  
Well-Indoor or otherwise.

The House at the Gardens will be duly attended as  
usual. 45 48

—Hominum ad Deum nulli negotiorum accedunt, quàm

Solutum est. Cicero.

**DOCTOR GRAHAM,**

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,

Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

**THAT he may be consulted at**

his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in  
this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body;  
but particularly in the diseases of the Eyes and Ears. Pa-  
tients who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be at-  
tended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical  
abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly cele-  
brated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended  
upon the Hospitals and Infirmarys in London, Edinburgh,  
Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent pro-  
fessors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Mary-  
land, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily  
restored great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had  
been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always  
been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of  
those important organs, to which nature has assigned the  
most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several  
years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he  
endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of  
cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations,  
in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to  
which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable,  
he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate scorbutic Ulcers, are like-  
wise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without  
any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Prac-  
titioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession,  
worthy and capable of the weighty, important charge  
with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant  
rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those  
whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary,  
to administer, gratis, such directions as may alleviate the  
maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in  
consideration of the great success which has attended his prac-  
tice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest in-  
dividual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share  
of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of  
these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish  
true merit from pretended knowledge. 41—

**TO BE SOLD, BY**

**PHILIP LIVINGSTON,**

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

**IRISH linens, worsted plush,**

Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peeling satins,  
cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand  
brushes; white cotton counterpane, loaf, lump and double  
refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice,  
New-York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in  
casks, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives,  
marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madra-  
ra wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallor root, grind-  
stones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice dress  
skins. New-York, 28th June, 1770. 36—

## FOREIGN IN

Walachia, July 1. A me-  
morandum, some inform-  
ation, a few days ago in the neighbour-  
hood of some letters from  
part, in substance, that Prin-  
ce, the broken remains of  
and incorporated them with  
his post a league and a half  
over the communication betw-  
Pavia; that he was attacked  
Palba, and that after an  
yield to the superiority of  
the Russians was very confi-  
dence the Pruss towards Gird-  
Turkish and Tartarian caval-  
almost as much as the French.

Paris, July 2. There  
on account of the dearth of  
in account, that the people in  
a magazine in the Abbey of St  
and plundered it of all the con-  
longing to the Abbey were killed.

Naples, July 3. Letters  
inhabitants of that city are  
under tents, because that in  
felt 30 fathoms of earthquakes,  
number of the buildings.

Peterburgh, July 4. The  
received by several ajaffites  
Kupin near Iffi.

As to the pretended defen-  
der, we know that the  
there not having yet been any  
that an advanced corps of  
year, was attacked and de-  
stroyed the Palatka of Bender.

Leghorn, July 7. The  
Capt. Martin, is arrived  
Metellio. He reports, that  
Cerigo, with two Russian  
another ship; that being  
mandant to bring to, he  
his passage; that the com-  
that a few days before the  
in the gulph of Napoli di  
his nation, and seven of  
ter had been so shattered  
into a port in that place,  
The French Captain adds  
there had been another at-  
tempting a mine, by which  
their lives.

From the Danube, July 8.  
battle happened in Mold-  
between the Turks and R-  
the former, who have lo-  
confirmation of this new

LOND

Commodore Gambier is  
for America, to relieve  
quent councils that have  
weeks, it is whispered,  
his Majesty's province of  
certain, several Gentlemen  
fairs of that country, were  
sult of these deliberations  
will soon discover it. It is  
squadron for the America  
will rendezvous at Bolton  
provincial forts in herro-  
hly, will be, in future, o-  
In particular, that Cattle-  
which commands the ent-  
be garrisoned with a the-  
Private letters from F-  
have been received there  
count, that on the 19th o-  
gol issued an ordinance, w-  
of Lisbon, on pain of dea-  
the firing of a gun at a c-  
again till another gun shot  
was likewise appointed.  
punctually observed, but  
to go abroad again, they  
reason of their confinement  
repaired to the place of  
found thirty-three monks  
headed, and one man quar-  
had conspired against the  
them had even maden a

July 27. Yesterday the  
Court, and had an audier  
was most graciously receiv-  
From the most intimat-  
the public offices, we are  
the least appearance of a  
foreign power.

A certain great Duke  
the young Princes make a  
imagined their innocent a-  
sure recover his lost popu-

We hear, that notwith-  
ton was called to town wit-  
present critical situation o-  
greatly opposed, that no  
nor have any measures be-

It is said, that though co-  
made to Lord Chatham, v-  
any post in the Adminis-  
the right of election is cle-

It is whispered, that a N-  
renewed a demand of a ve-  
British Court.

The last letters from Bo-  
that the most moderate of  
be reckoned the most capi-  
of property of the provi-  
present opposition to Gov-  
far already, and that, as t-  
concessions sufficient to re-  
Great-Britain and her Col-

There now actually sub-  
Boston in America, a grea-  
tions. Many of them are



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Walachia, July 1. A multitude of Russian deserters arrived on this frontier, some informed us of the defeat of Prince Repnin, a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Passi. This news is just confirmed by some letters from Moldavia and Padolia. They import, in substance, that Prince Repnin, after having collected together the broken remains of the late General Stieglitz's army, and incorporated them with the division which he commands, took his post a league and a half from Yassi, on the Pruth, in order to cover the communication between the armies of Romanzow and Plevin; that he was attacked in his camp by the famous Ibrahim Pasha, and that after an obstinate defence he was obliged to yield to the superiority of the Ottoman forces; that the loss of the Pruth was very considerable; that they retired on the other side the Pruth towards Girdesly, still pursued and harassed by the Turkish and Tartarian cavalry, and that desertion weakened them almost as much as the sword of the enemy and disease.

Paris, July 2. There has been an insurrection at Chateaubourg, on account of the dearth of bread. And from Rheims we have on account, that the people there having been told that there was a magazine in the Abbey of St. Remy, they made a forcible entry, and plundered it of all the corn; and it is said several monks belonging to the Abbey were killed.

Naples, July 3. Letters from Messina advise, that all the inhabitants of that city are retired into the fields to lodge there under tents, because that in the space of eight days, they have felt 30 shocks of earthquakes, which have thrown down a great number of the buildings.

Petersburgh, July 4. The generality of the Confederacy hath received by general effluvia the news of the defeat of Prince Repnin near Yassi.

As to the pretended defeat of the army of Prince Panin near Bender, we know that the first report of it has been exaggerated, there not having yet been any siege or investment of the place; but that an advanced corps of Panin's army having approached too near, was attacked and beaten by the Ottoman troops which occupied the Palatka of Bender.

Leghorn, July 7. The French Polacre Sans Parallele, Capt. Martin, is arrived in this port from Gava and Metellu. He reports, that on the 9th ult. he fell in near Cerigo, with two Russian 60 gun ships, a bomb ketch, and another ship; that being ordered by the Russian commandant to bring to, he told them what he had seen on his passage; that the commandant then informed him, that a few days before there had been a sharp engagement in the gulph of Napoli di Roman, between three ships of his nation, and seven of the Ottomans, in which the latter had been so shattered that they were obliged to put into a port in that place, having lost most of their masts. The French Captain adds, that before that engagement, there had been another at Navarino, the Russians having sprung a mine, by which several thousands of Turks lost their lives.

From the Danube, July 8. We are assured, that a bloody battle happened in Moldavia, on the 24th of June last, between the Turks and Russians, to the disadvantage of the former, who have lost 40,000 men. We wait for a confirmation of this news.

## LONDON, July 4.

Commodore Gambier it is said, will immediately sail for America, to relieve Commodore Hood. The frequent councils that have been held for the four last weeks, it is whispered, were on the present state of his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay; for it is certain, several Gentlemen well acquainted with the affairs of that country, were summoned to attend. The result of these deliberations is not yet fully known, but time will soon discover it. It is shrewdly conjectured, that the Squadron for the American station, now at Portsmouth, will rendezvous at Boston instead of Halifax; and that the provincial forts hitherto maintained by their own Assembly, will be, in future, occupied by the King's forces; in particular, that Castle-William, situated on an island which commands the entrance into Boston harbour, will be garrisoned with a thousand regular troops.

Private letters from Paris advise, that several letters have been received there from Lisbon, which give an account, that on the 19th of last month the King of Portugal issued an ordinance, which enjoined all the inhabitants of Lisbon, on pain of death, to retire to their houses at the firing of a gun at a certain hour, and not to stir out again till another gun should be fired, the time for which was likewise appointed. The King's orders were very punctually observed, but when the people were at liberty to go abroad again, they were very curious to know the reason of their confinement; some of them accordingly repaired to the place of public execution, where they found thirty-three monks hanged, fifteen gentlemen beheaded, and one man quartered. These unhappy wretches had conspired against the King their master, and one of them had even made an attempt against his life.

July 27. Yesterday the celebrated General Paoli was at Court, and had an audience of his Majesty, by whom he was most graciously received.

From the most intimate knowledge of, and enquiry at the public offices, we are assured there is not, at present, the least appearance of an approaching war with any foreign power.

A certain great Duke has advised his Majesty to let the young Princes make a tour through England, as it is imagined their innocent attachments may in some measure recover his lost popularity.

We hear, that notwithstanding the Earl of Northampton was called to town with intent to ask his advice in the present critical situation of affairs, yet his advice was so greatly opposed, that no attention had been paid to it, nor have any measures been determined on.

It is said, that though considerable concessions have been made to Lord Chatham, yet he is resolved not to take any post in the Administration, till a certain point in the right of election is cleared up.

It is whispered, that a Northern Potentate has certainly renewed a demand of a very extraordinary nature on the British Court.

The last letters from Boston in New-England mention, that the most moderate of the people, among whom may be reckoned the most capital Merchants and Gentlemen of property of the province, began to think, that the present opposition to Government has been carried too far already, and that, as the Ministry have already made concessions sufficient to reconcile all differences between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

There now actually subsists among the Merchants of Boston in America, a great division relative to the taxation. Many of them are for allowing the importation

of Tea, and the rest are strenuous against it; whilst the mob commit daily riots and disorders, and pave the way for a military force to compel the town to any terms.

Forty thousand firelocks and bayonets are now completing at Birmingham, to be shipped for the East-Indies.

They write from Quebec, that the inland country of Canada grows daily more populous, and that by a curious calculation, lately made by the noted Jesuit Xavier Rabo, the race of native Indians on the continent of North-America, are yearly decreasing in proportion, as the white people advance in strength and numbers.

July 28. Letters from Paris say, that a memorial has just appeared there, maintaining, "That the Princes and Peers alone, over whom the King presides, actually form the Court of Peers, without the concurrence either of the Parliament or of the Civilians." The Duke d'Aiguillon's party are taking great pains to introduce this innovation; which even the Chancellor seems not disinclined to favour.

The honest Quakers of Philadelphia, in one of their newspapers dated June 14. complain of the Bostonians for importing, since the 1st of January, 1770, goods to the value of 120,000 l. sterling; while their vessels, and those of New-York return in ballast; and the trifling pretences, under which the Boston merchants pretend, to exculpate themselves, gave them still greater disgust.

Letters just arrived from Canterbury mention, that the Captain of a Dutch ship in the Downs, fell in with an English vessel about three weeks since, bound from St. Kitts for Cork, who informed him that several flocks of an earthquake had been felt in that island, and had entirely ruined the French fortifications at Martinico.

There is one circumstance which reflects no little honour on the Earl of Northampton, in his late negotiation with the administration; and that is, his Lordship failed of success, not as some others had done before him, for asking too much for himself, (for he asked nothing at all) but for asking too much for his country—the greatest crime a man can be guilty of in the present ministerial situation of affairs!

We hear that the fees of the Auditor of the Exchequer, will amount, on the examination of some certain accounts to near half a million of money.

The Amsterdam Gazette of July 30, has the following article:—"London, July 13. We begin to talk of the formation of a new Ministry. It is even said, that for this purpose there is on the tapis a new negotiation, the success of which will depend on the Earl of Chatham's agreeing to accept of one of the first posts in the administration of affairs. This new Ministry will be composed of the principle members of the present, together with the chiefs of the opposition, the King having seriously at heart the appeasing the public clamours, and re-establishing tranquillity in the nation."

July 31. Three Councils since the 15th of this month, have been held on American affairs. Many members were of opinion, that his Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy Council, was sufficiently empowered to suppress the tumults in America in what manner he thought proper; but a cautious member of the Law, observed, that in the present situation of affairs they could not act too prudently, and therefore it was safer to leave the manner of quelling them to the Parliament, as by that means it would be the action of the *robust nation*; which opinion we hear was adopted.

Letters from Corfica take notice, that, in order to suppress effectually all insurrections, M. Marboeuf has published a proclamation, importing, that every Shepherd that shall be found in the mountains, and every peasant that shall travel without a pass-port, shall be taken up and hanged, to prevent trouble.

A letter from Portsmouth says, "The fire broke out in a tar warehouse, the rope warehouses, &c. were soon after on fire in five different parts not contiguous to each other: Several persons are in hold, on suspicion of willfully setting it on fire. There are consumed, besides the buildings, as many ropes, sails, masts, &c. as would have equipped 30 sail of men of war."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated July 23.

"The fire in the Dock-yard is now nearly out; and the devastation it has made is really alarming: all our first and second-rate masts, and cables are entirely destroyed; in four hours all that was valuable to us with regard to our fleet here is no more; our loss is immense; the flames raged so fiercely, that though there were above 3000 people to assist, their efforts were in vain. We had consumed near 150 cables of different sizes, 300 tons of hemp, 300 Barrels of tar, pitch, and turpentine. The new mast-house, with all the capital masts lodged therein; long store-house, block-lofts, new hemp-house, carpenter's house and shop, and all the stores in each place in short, we have sustained a great loss."

It is said the whole loss, sustained by the late fire in Portsmouth dock, will fall upon the Insurance-offices in London.

We hear the intended survey of the royal navy and magazines, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which had been put off, will now take place in a short time.

A certain foreigner of rank here seems highly disgusted on account of the suspensions entertained of his nation, with regard to the late fire at Portsmouth dock.

It is now said, the loss sustained by the late fire in Portsmouth dock, has been much exaggerated, and that it will not exceed 150,000 l. [Court News.]

By a Gentleman who arrived on Tuesday from Portsmouth, we are informed, that some of the marines on duty that night the fire happened, are taken into custody.

Letters from Petersburg mention, that the Court had just received advice, that several Greek islands in the Archipelago, have revolted in favour of her Imperial Majesty.

It was this morning reported, that advice is received from Trieste, of Prince Heraclius of Georgia, having fallen into the hands of the Turks, and sent prisoner in chains to Constantinople.

Letters from Venice mention, a report prevailing there, that a treaty of an extraordinary nature is far advanced between the Court of Petersburg and the Emperor of Morocco.

This morning was married, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Coombe of Philadelphia, John Foxcroft, Esq; Deputy Post Master General of North America, to Miss Judith Olgood, of King-street, St. James; and immediately after the ceremony they set out with their friends for the country.

August 4. Orders have been transmitted from the French Court to the Commander of the Squadron now before the port of Tunis, to bombard that capital, if the Dey refuses to give ample satisfaction for the injuries offered to the subjects of France, or her Allies.

By a Gentleman just arrived from Norfolk in Virginia, we are informed, that a Merchant not far from that place imported there 10,000 guineas from England; and after making no less than 15 per cent. of them, found means to collect them all again, and remit them back in less than six months.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 30.

"The heat of the late fire here was so great, as to melt the lead on the dome of the Royal Academy, which building was in the utmost danger. Great are the thanks due from the public to the Captains Bentinck and Fielding, for their unwearied exertion on this melancholy occasion; nor are the less due to the young Gentlemen of the Academy, who behaved with a surprising alacrity, in saving the goods of private people and the stores belonging to the Crown. In the evening Capt. Bentinck proposed to the officers of the yard, to fix two of his, and one of the old-constructed chain pumps in the mast-pond, in order to pump the cellars full of water, to save, if possible, some of their contents. The pumps were accordingly fixed, and cellars are now near full of water. Many are the reports concerning this fire, but the generality of people think it was contrived by some evil-minded persons, as some cartridges of powder were found in different places. Thank God the other mast-house was preserved; if that had been destroyed, we should not have a mast or yard left of any size in the whole yard, but from the known alacrity of the artificers, we may hope to see the loss, though considerable, soon repaired."

In a letter from Paris it is said that the Dauphin spits blood, and is in danger of falling into a consumption.

Last night a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between the Hon. Mr. D—, son of Lord D—, and another young Nobleman, in which the latter was ran through the side, and the former slightly wounded in the arm, before some Gentlemen, who heard of the dispute, could interfere.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, July 26.

"Advice is just received here that the Van guard of the Ottoman army, consisting of 20,000 horse, and about 15,000 foot, commanded by Ali Keli, the Pacha of Bessarabia, had surprised in the night a body of Russians, who were intrenched between Bucharett and Bender, and for some hours made great slaughter among the latter, and spiked several cannon; but that by the activity and resolution of the Russian officers, the enemy at break of day were obliged to retreat with precipitation, leaving behind them their artillery, which consisted of 24 pieces of small cannon, four standards, and two battoons of command. The Russian Hussars under Col. Kalmuntz, when the Turks were put into confusion, cut off the retreat of the Janissaries, and after killing above 900, who refused to throw down their arms, took 1500 prisoners."

"The loss of the Russians does not amount to more than 1300 men, but the Ottomans have left upwards of 3000 killed and wounded on the field of battle, besides those they lost in the retreat."

Some of the principal Courts in Europe have no British Ambassador residing in them. Sir James Gray has returned from Madrid, Mr. Lyttelton from Lisbon, Sir John Goodricke from Stockholm, and Mr. Murray from Constantinople.

An evening paper of last night says, however improbable it may seem, there are letters now in town, which inform, that the Dutch are actually concerting a scheme that will surprise all Europe; which is no less than the making their present Stadtholder King of the United Provinces, and all the provinces and settlements belonging to the Republic, both in the East and West-Indies, &c.

August 1. Yesterday a grand Consultation of several eminent Physicians was held at Lord Mansfield's House in Bloomsbury-square, who gave it as their Opinion, that his Disorder was an inveterate Scurvy: It is said that his Lordship is in a very dangerous Way, and his Recovery doubtful.

August 4.

Although Mr. Sergeant Glynn, on the late trials of the Printers and Publishers of Junius's Letter, insisted on the Jury's right to judge on the law as well as the fact, the Counsel on the other side, would by no means acknowledge that right. We can, however, quote an authority that will place this important point beyond a doubt; the *jurisprudence* we mean is of Littleton, who in his *Tenures*, sect. 368, declares, "That if a Jury will take upon them the knowledge of the law, upon the matter, they may." And this is agreed to by Coke in his comment thereupon.

Private letters from Berlin advise, that his Majesty had given orders for two Prussian camps to be immediately formed.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that the Empress of Russia is actually entering into treaty with some of the maritime states in the Mediterranean.

Yesterday a quantity of naval stores began to be shipped at Woolwich on board two transports for Portsmouth.

The Aldermen of the City of London were, by their first invitation, to be annually chosen, and continued so till the seventeenth year of Richard II.—but that King having formed a design against the Liberties of the people, began, as such Princes usually do, by endeavouring to oppress the City of London. Upon a frivolous pretence he took away their Charter, which they did not get restored to them till they made him a present of a very large sum of money; and in order as may be supposed to render the Aldermen more liable to Court influence, he got a regulation made, for having the Aldermen chosen for life, unless removed for a reasonable cause. The fate of this unfortunate Prince, and how much that fate was owing to this treatment of the City of London, is well known. But though that Prince was solemnly deposed, and afterwards privately murdered, this regulation, with respect to the Aldermen of the City of London, was too convenient for the Crown ever to admit of an alteration, so that the Aldermen have ever since been chosen by their respective Wards for life.

Portsmouth, July 27. Sail'd from Spithead, the Salisbury man of war, Commodore Gambier, for Halifax.

Portsmouth, Aug. 2. Several Surveyors are employed here to make an estimate of the damage done by the fire in the dock-yard, which is to be transmitted as soon as possible to the Lords of the Admiralty. The workmen have begun to clear away the rubbish, in order to erect a spinning-house, Mast-house, &c.

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New York, 20th Sept. 1770.  
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SAMUEL FRANCIS.  
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OLD, BY  
VINGSTON,

the Ferry Stairs;

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all Sorts of Printing

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portion.



There are said to have been near 4000 masts in one of the store-houses, which were consumed, each of which stood the Government in near 100l.

*Dred, August 5.* Came down and sailed the John and Esther, Hodgson, for New England.

*Plymouth, July 31.* Orders are come down here to get ready as fast as possible masts, sails, cables, and ropes of all sorts; many of the hands who used to be employed at Portsmouth are expected here till the Spinning-house, Black-house, &c. are rebuilt.

B O S T O N, September 24.

By a Vessel in 20 Days from the Mole, we learn, that since the terrible Shocks of an Earthquake, which they had at Port au Prince, and other Places on Hispaniola, in June last, they have lately had several others, in which the Houses since rebuilt were again thrown down and some Lives lost, and that the Earth had opened in several Places, from which issued a very disagreeable sulphurous Smell.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

Many respectable Freeholders and Inhabitants of this City and Country, justly alarmed at the Resolutions formed by a number of the Dry-Good Importers, on Thursday last at Davenport's Tavern, which reflect Dishonour on this City and Country, to meet in the State-house, this Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to consider and determine what is proper to be done to vindicate the Honour of this City, and to avert the Danger that threatens their Country.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Great-Britain has of late claimed a Power of making Laws to bind the Colonies in all Cases whatsoever, and in Consequence of that Claim, and to establish a Precedent, has passed an Act, imposing Duties on Tea, &c. imported into America, for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, and have ordered the Money arising from those Duties to be applied to "defray the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces where it shall be found necessary, and towards the further defraying, protecting and securing his Majesty's Dominions in America." And whereas this Claim and Precedent are not only destructive of Property (as no Man can be said to have a Property in that, which another may, as of Right, give and grant without his Consent) but have a manifest Tendency to reduce Americans to the most abject Slavery: For what Slavery can be more complete, more miserable, more disgraceful, than that of a People, where Justice is administered, Government carried on, and a standing Army maintained, at the Expence of the People, and yet without the least Dependence upon them? And whereas the carrying this Plan into Execution tends to render our Assemblies useless, which are our best Bulwark against arbitrary Power; and in Prosecution of the Plan of subjugating the Colonies, a Board of Commissioners is established in America, with unbounded and uncontrollable Powers, for the better collecting the Duties that are, or may be imposed upon us, without our Consent; the Jurisdiction of Admiralty Courts (which are unfriendly to Liberty) is extended and enlarged in America; a Power arrogated of superceding and dispensing with Acts of Assembly, which have received the Royal Confirmation, in order to increase the Fees of Crown Officers; and Persons suspected of Treasons, and Misprisions of Treason, are threatened to be dragged from hence, and tried in England, contrary to Law, and the Principles of the English Constitution; and a standing Army is kept up in time of profound Peace, independent of any Authority in the Colonies:

We, therefore, the GRAND JURY for the city and county of Philadelphia, think it our duty to declare, that we consider ourselves as FREEMEN, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of free-born British subjects. "That it is inseparably essential to a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no tax be imposed upon them, but with their own consent given personally or by their representatives. That courts of justice are established for the trial of all crimes committed within this province; and that no person is, legally and consistent with the principles of liberty and the English constitution, amenable before any court out of this province, for any crimes committed within it." And therefore lest the alteration, which a majority of the importers of British merchandise in this city, who met at Davenport's tavern, on Thursday the 20th instant, have made in the non-importation agreement, may be construed into an acquiescence of the people in the parliament's claim of right to tax the colonies, in order to vindicate our just and inherent rights, we declare and resolve:

1st. That we will, as far as in us lies, promote a union with the other colonies, and concur with them in any measures that may be deemed prudent and practicable, consistent with the duty we owe to our King, in endeavouring to procure a full redress of all our grievances, and a full enjoyment of English and constitutional liberty.

2d. That we will unite with our fellow subjects, in discountenancing the use of British manufactures, and the consumption of British merchandise, until the Parliament's claim of right to tax the colonies is given up; the act imposing duties on tea, &c. is repealed; the jurisdiction and power of the Admiralty courts is restricted; the Board of Commissioners dissolved, and the standing army removed, or put under the direction of the civil authority, so as not to be dangerous to the liberty of the people.

3d. That we will abstain from the use of all such articles of luxury imported from Great Britain, as shall hereafter be agreed to by our fellow subjects in this province.

By order of the GRAND JURY,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 24. JOHN GIBSON, Foreman.

Captain Gregory, from Cadix, informs us, it was reported there, that four Russian Men of War were lately lost on some of the Islands in the Archipelago, by running ashore in the night.

**A Most accurate and excellent map** of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual surveys, finely engraved and beautifully printed on 4 sheets of royal paper, price 30s. Virginia currency, each (equal to 5 dollars) may be had on application to the printer, where one of the maps may be seen.

## RICHARD NORRIS, STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

**MAKES** all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and Gips, after the newest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any inconvenience; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to cuts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the Society of Stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at all distances, and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

## THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself: Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means. If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper, nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given, encouragement that it is in every one's power to give, to the paper makers. Without rage it is impossible for them to supply us with paper. There are persons abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them. The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country, if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end, and surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

## TO BE SOLD,

Upon reasonable TERMS, at

**ABEEL and BYVANCK's,**

Near Coenties-Market,

A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

ALSO,

**POWDER,** Shot, London & Steel, Blister'd Steel German do. Best refined bar iron, Hoop iron, Copperas, Chalk, Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland, Large iron tea kettles, Do. stew pans, Do. dripping pans, Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes, Post and box coffee mills, Scaled half bushels, 6d. and 24d. nails, Clout nails sorted, Brads sorted from 2d. to 6d. Files sorted from the largest rubbers to the smallest ward files, Chisels, plain irons, &c. &c. sorted, superior to those imported from Great Britain, and at a less price, American made Sashes, Straw knives, Best long and short steel Blade mill saws, single or in sets, other saws of different sorts, Fine brass wire for wheat screens, Indian heads sorted, Do. looking glasses and Hatchets, Best yellow oil stints, very cheap, by the thousand or greater quantity, Velvet corbs cheap, Best glue, House and horse bells.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold,

(Price Nine Pence)

By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,

Calculated for the Meridian of

FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of

NEW-YORK.

**LEFT** to be publish'd, by Subscription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtship, Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joseph Nowel, Boat-builder, at North End Boston; with a Description how much he suffered on said Account.—The Piece will make about 50 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction. Subscriptions may be given in at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, each Subscriber paying 1/6 for which they will be entitled to a Book,—or the Money will be return'd if the Subscriptions should be insufficient to defray the Expence.

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At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,  
NEW-YORK;  
A variety of pictures, looking-  
glasses, and paper hangings,  
With pint glasses of all kinds.  
London and Bristol crown win-  
dow glass of all sizes, as large as  
27 by 22 inches.  
Crack and plate glass.

Painters and Limners Colours,  
mix'd or unmix'd.  
Varnish of all kinds,—Fappaders ar-  
ticles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.  
Dying Colours with every Article  
belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,—Founders and  
smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—  
Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,  
—London and hard metal powder,—  
Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting  
of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

**DRUGS and MEDICINES,**  
With a general Assortment of ge-  
nuine patented Medicines, war-  
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ing only the Heads, which consists of a Variety  
of Articles, almost every particular in each  
Branch can be command'd at the above Store.

ALSO; English Sail Cloth, No. 1,  
to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes.  
Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron;  
Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all  
Sizes; English and German Steel.  
Variety of Chimney Tiles, Allum,  
Copperas, Brimstone, Soft Petre,  
Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.  
Sold Wholesale and Retail.

## LATELY imported, and to be sold

Exceeding cheap for cash only by JOHN KEAT-  
ING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling-  
Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,  
with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours, Shalloons, durants & tam- mies. Hair and worsted plaithes of different colours. Fustians, silk twist and mo- hair. Best twist and metal buttons. Broad and narrow binding. Knee garters, silk laces. A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons. Black laces, gumps and bu- gles. Thread and blond lace. Gauzes and gauze handker- chiefs. Cambricks and lawns. Ghenting and long lawns. Red and check linen hand- kerchiefs. Check linen, dowlas and dia- per.	Table cloths of different sizes. Clouting diapers. Bed bunts of different sizes, Cottons, cotton chintases and callicoes, Persians, tassies and lute- strings, modes, pelongs & fattins of all colours. Fans or sabbath-day coolers. All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts. Leather and worsted mitts. Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings. Breeches patterns of all co- lours. Hose's and Bristol shoes. Men's stout shoes. Best New-York made beaver Hatts. Best raifins in casks, Good snuff, Lampblack. Log wood and red wood.
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And several other articles, too tedious to mention, with a  
near assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard,  
Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do.  
printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture:  
Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and  
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